

Understanding Health Plan Actuarial Reports

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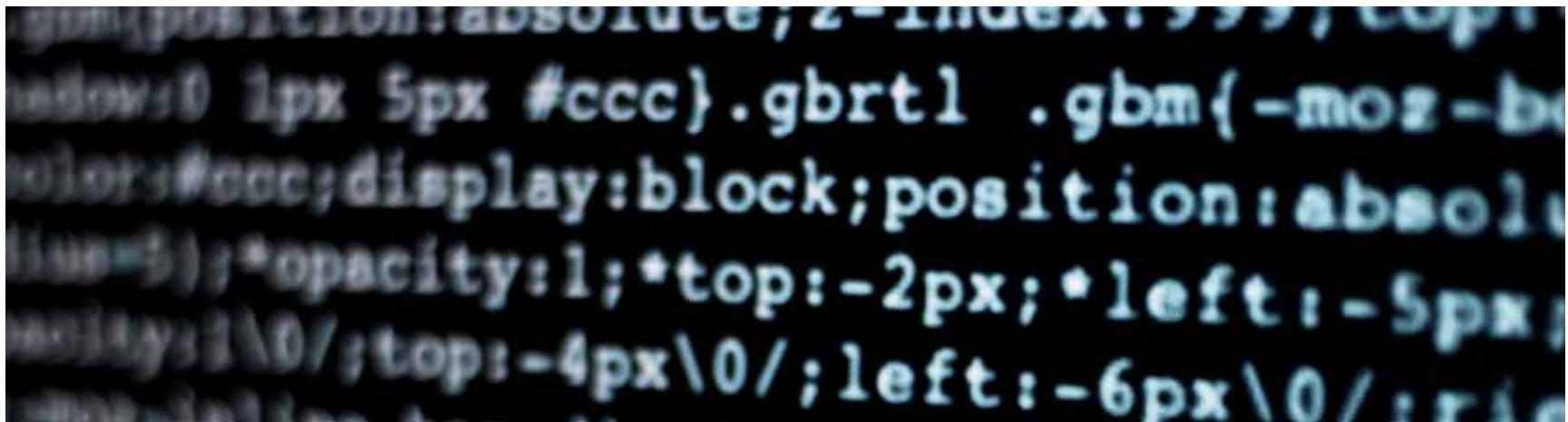
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OF EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS 

Today's Goal:

To answer the question:

*“How do I read the reports
presented by my actuary?”*

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Purpose of an Actuarial Report

- A detailed analysis prepared by actuaries to evaluate the financial aspects of a health plan
 - Assess financial health and sustainability
 - Predict future costs and revenues
 - Guide pricing and benefit decisions
 - Satisfy accounting and governmental requirements



Typical Actuarial Reports

- Plan projections
- Assumptions
 - Trend analysis
- Rate setting
 - Funding rates
 - COBRA, self-payment and retiree rates
 - Rates for new groups
- Reserve targeting



Typical Actuarial Reports

- Experience monitoring
- Liabilities
 - Incurred but Unreported (IBU) claims estimation
 - Accumulated eligibility quantification
 - “ASC 965” post-retirement benefits valuation
- Benefit/program changes valuations



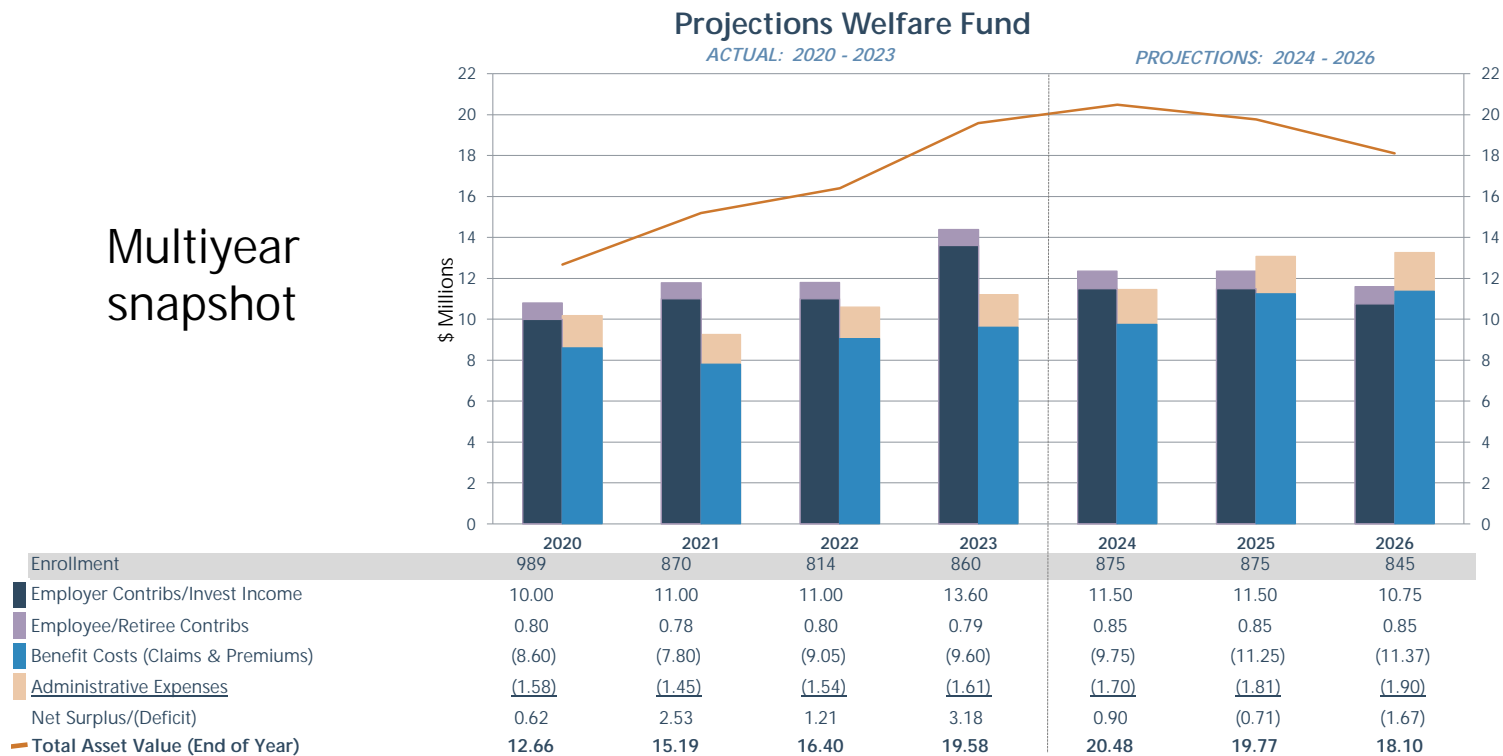
Plan Projections

- Is Your Plan on the Right Track?
 - How will medical and pharmacy trends impact the future?
 - What type of benefits can you afford?
 - Reserve analysis?
 - Sensitivity Analyses
 - What if hours are higher/lower than assumed?
 - What if investment returns are different than assumed?
 - How do contribution rate changes impact your plan?



Plan Projections

Multiyear
snapshot



Source: Horizon Actuarial Services, LLC

Assumptions

- Plan projections require assumptions about future expectations of key parameters:

- Income

- Contribution Units (Headcounts or Hours worked—Local and reciprocal) → Trustees
 - Negotiated contribution rate changes → Trustees
 - Investment return → Investment Consultant
 - Retiree and Self contributions



Assumptions

- Expense
 - Enrolled counts (actives/retirees) → Trustees
 - Family size
 - Years of experience considered and weights → Actuary
 - Seasonality → Actuary
 - Trend rates → Actuary
 - Plan design/vendor/new program changes → Actuary
 - Renewals
 - Operating and administrative expense increases
- Sensitivity scenarios → Trustees

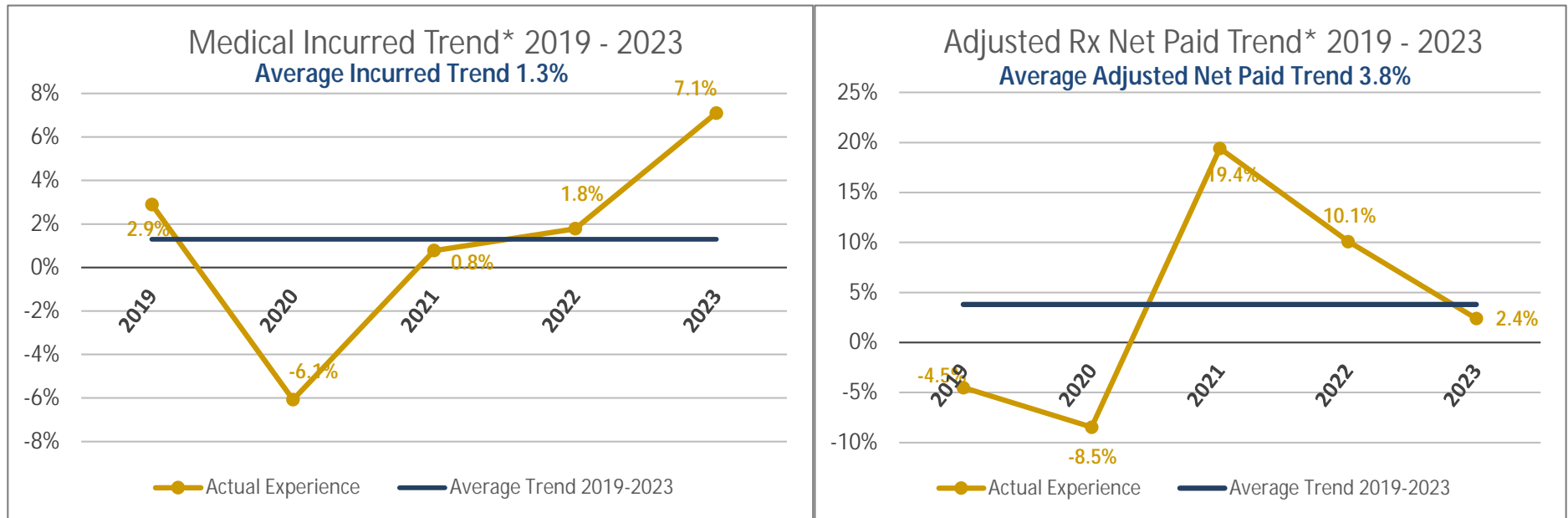
Trend Analysis

- A major driver of plan costs; components include
 - Technological advancements
 - Pharmaceutical prices—Research and new drugs
 - Aging population and chronic disease burdens such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease and obesity
 - Consumerism driven by information and advertising
 - Government policies and insurance reforms
 - Healthcare provider consolidation
 - Administrative costs



Trend Analysis

Incurred Trend adjusted for plan design changes and vendor renewals



Trend Analysis

- Trend Surveys
- 2023-2024 Medical/Rx
 - IFEBP: 7.0%
 - Segal: 6.8% PPO/Specialty drug 14.5%
 - Aon: 8.5%
 - Willis Towers Watson: 9.9% global
- 2024-2025 Medical/Rx
 - IFEBP: 8.0%
 - Aon: 8.0%
 - PWC: 8.0%



Polling Question

What medical/Rx trend rate is your plan using to project costs for 2025?

- A. < 5%
- B. 6-8%
- C. 9-12%
- D. > 12%



Polling Question

To the Trustees, auditors and administrators in the room: Do you receive a review of assumptions report from your actuary?

A. Yes

B. No



Polling Question

To the Trustees, auditors and administrators in the room: Do you receive a projections report from your actuary?

A. Yes

B. No



Polling Question

To the Trustees, auditors and administrators in the room: Do you receive sensitivity projections from your actuary?

A. Yes

B. No



Rate Setting

- Evaluate, set and adjust rates
 - Analyze historical performance
 - Project costs based on trends and assumptions
 - Rates set to cover costs and other factors
- Self-supporting vs. subsidized rates
- Contribution rates vs. targeted funding rates
- COBRA rates—Follow government guidelines
- Entry rates for new groups



Reserve Targeting

- Reserves: Assets earmarked to meet current and future benefit obligations and to withstand income and expense volatility
- Measurement of overall financial health—Assets—Gross vs. net of certain liabilities
 - Can include funding for large claims and potential expected exposures
- Trigger point for actions to maintain viability
 - Income strengthening/expense reductions



Reserve Targeting

- Targeted reserves vary depending on:
 - Fund size
 - Fixed vs. variable work
 - Fully insured vs. self-insured
 - Stop loss insurance
 - Types of liabilities
 - Ability to make changes quickly
 - Trustees' risk tolerance
 - Funding policy



Reserve Setting

- IFEBP 5500 survey—Assets as Months of Expenses



Polling Question

How many months of reserves does your plan hold?

- A. < 6 months
- B. 6-12 months
- C. 13-18 months
- D. > 18 months



Experience Monitoring

- How is the Fund's financial performance tracking?
 - Trend analysis
 - Per capita claims expenses
 - Long-term view of net assets
 - Deviations from projections



Archery: The first actuary's shot is 2 feet wide to the left.
The second actuary's shot is 2 feet wide to the right.
High fives all around—On average, they shot bullseye!

Experience Monitoring



Source: Horizon Actuarial Services, LLC

Experience Monitoring



Source: Horizon Actuarial Services, LLC

Liabilities—IBU

Incurring
But
Unpaid
claims reserve

- IBU is a promise of claims already incurred that need to be paid
- Snapshot liability at year end



Liabilities—IBU

- IBU typically ranges between two and three months of claims
 - Varies with participant count, health trend, utilization, provider speed of submission and claim processing time
- Plan assets must cover this liability
- Generally made up of 2 components:

Incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims:



\$ for claims provided prior to a set date that has not yet been submitted to the payer



Claims payable:

\$ for claims incurred prior to a set date that have been reported to the payer and are in the process of being adjudicated, but that have not yet been paid

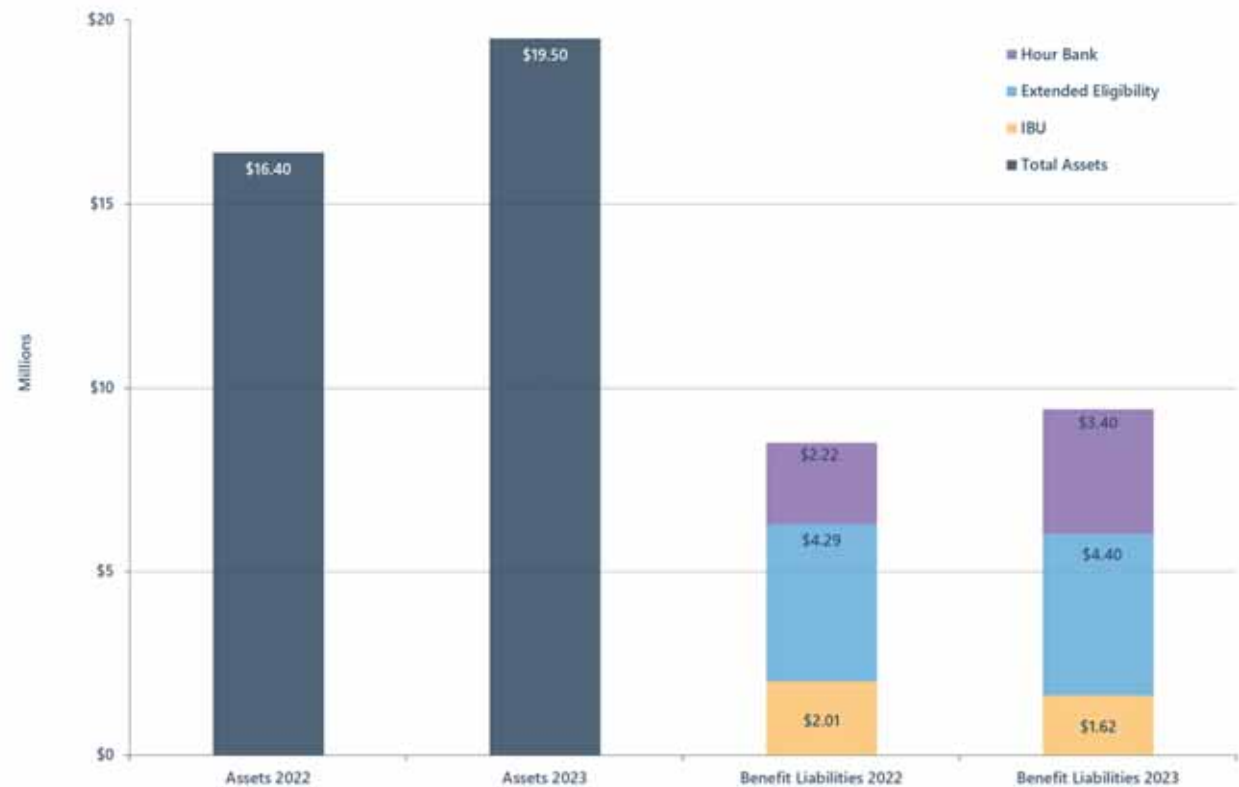
Liabilities—Accumulated Eligibility

- Accumulated eligibility is a promise of future coverage for eligibility already earned
 - Months of coverage based on lag between work as of year end and coverage in the next plan year
 - Hour bank or dollar bank accumulation provides extended coverage
 -  with excess hours worked, employee growth, and health trend;  when used in slow times
- Usage translates into Plan expenses



Liabilities— IBU and Accumulated Eligibility

Fund Assets
vs. Liabilities



Liabilities—ASC 965 Valuation

- Basic definitions
 - Accounting Standards Codification (ASC)
 - Topic 965: Accounting and Reporting by Health and Welfare Benefit Plans
 - Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)
 - Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)
 - Post-Employment = Retirees
 - “Other” mean other than pension
 - Includes medical, prescription drug, dental, vision, life/death, ancillary benefits, plus administration costs



Liabilities—ASC 965 Valuation

- Valuation report
 - Inputs
 - Census, claims, plan provisions
 - Assumptions: Discount rate, turnover (mortality, retirement, termination), trend, cost share
 - Actuarial Cost Method
 - Per capita claims costs (PCCC)
 - Current and future retirees
 - Retiree medical generally not vested; pay-as-you-go



Liabilities—ASC 965 Valuation

- Report goes to auditor and Trustees
 - Public vs. not public
- H&W vs. OPEB valuation vs. Pension liability

Associated Plans (Example)					
H&W Plan				DB Pension Plan	
Assets	Months of Reserves	OPEB APBO*	OPEB EPBO**	Assets	Accrued Liability
\$50M	20	\$150M	\$250M	\$350M	\$350M

*Accumulated Post-Retirement Benefit Obligation (APBO): Actuarial present value of all benefits attributed to service rendered prior to the measurement date.

**Expected Post-Retirement Benefit Obligation (EPBO): Actuarial present value of all benefits attributed to all service.

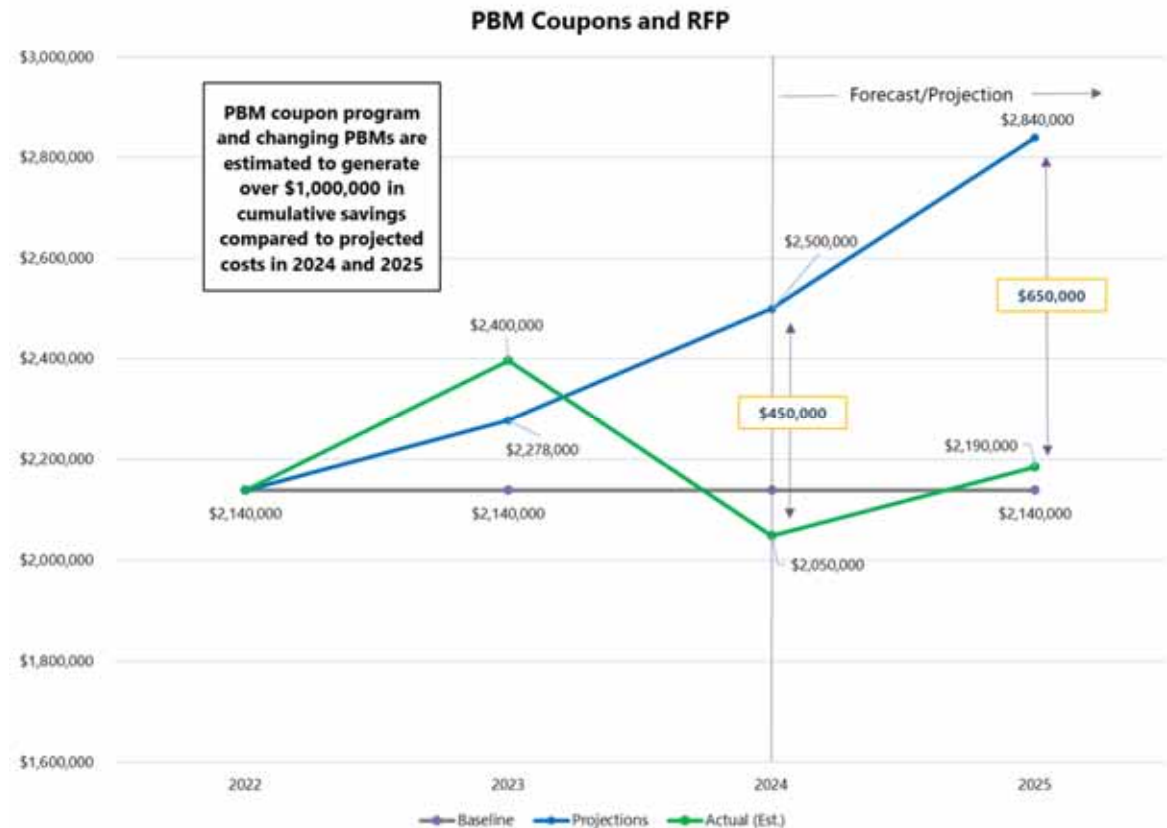
Valuing Benefit/Program Changes

- Balance cost and coverage
- Steerage and behavior changes
- Current vs. future savings
- Using plan experience + actuarial models
- Impacts on costs and participant outcomes
- Administrative and communication ease
- Other impacts



Valuing Benefit/Program Changes

- *Is the cost/(savings) compared to the base or forecast, gross or net of fees?*
- *How does the change impacts member cost?*



Valuing Benefit/Program Changes

- Actuary can estimate Plan and participant cost or savings for eligibility or benefit changes
- Check for reasonability and validate vendor estimates of program cost or savings

Hypothetical Plan:	Projected Annualized 2025	
	Plan Cost / (Savings)	
Estimated Value of Changes to Benefits/Programs	Aggregate \$	Per Hour
1 Add Weight Loss Benefit	\$2,800,000	\$0.80
2 Improve Medical Coinsurance 80% / 60% to 90% / 80%	\$1,500,000	\$0.43
3 Add Enhance Vision	\$700,000	\$0.20
4 Eliminate third party telemedicine vendor	(\$100,000)	(\$0.03)
5 Reduce Life and AD&D benefit by 50%	(\$150,000)	(\$0.04)
6 Increase Specialty Rx copays \$30 to \$50	(\$250,000)	(\$0.07)
7 PBM RFP and Coupon Program	(\$650,000)	(\$0.19)

More Questions to Ask Your Actuary

- Accuracy of cost projections?
 - Stress test results
 - Regular comparison of results to projections
- Benefit prevalence and trends
- Hot topics
- Cost efficiencies/savings ideas
 - Low-hanging fruit
 - Feasible options—What works and doesn't work?

Key Takeaways

- Learn purpose and terminology in reports and ask questions
- Understand how changes affect the financial health of the Plan
- Actuaries generally decide on assumptions and methodology based on reasonability
- Trustees provide input on industry activity and make decisions with actuarial support

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